



# AN ANALYTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF NEP 2020 WITH PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGE

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## ABSTRACT

The Indian government introduced the New Education Policy (NEP) in August 2020, which aims to revolutionize the education system in India. The NEP proposes several reforms in the curriculum, assessment, and technology adoption to create a student-centric approach to education that is more holistic and multidisciplinary. The policy framework has the potential to transform the education system, but implementing the reforms presents several challenges. This research paper analyses the prospects and challenges of NEP 2020 and its impact on the Indian education system through a theoretical lens

**KEYWORDS:** Curriculum, Technology, Multilingualism, Teacher, Method

## INTRODUCTION

The education system plays a crucial role in shaping the future of a nation. In August 2020, the Government of India introduced the New Education Policy (NEP), a comprehensive framework for the transformation of the education system. The NEP focuses on several key changes in the education system, including the introduction of a new curriculum, changes in assessment methods, and the promotion of multilingualism. While the NEP has the potential to enhance the quality of education in India, it also presents several challenges. Education is not merely a system to impart knowledge and information, but it's a crucial pillar in the development of a society and a nation. In August 2020, the Government of India introduced the New Education Policy (NEP), which is one of the most comprehensive reform proposals in the education sector in recent years. The NEP underlines the intention to transform the Indian education sector by introducing several reforms in the system, including changes in curriculum, restructuring of educational institutions, and adoption of modern technology in teaching and learning. Though the policy framework seems promising, it presents several challenges that need to be acknowledged and addressed for its successful implementation.

### Prospects:

#### 1. Curriculum Changes:

The NEP promotes a multidisciplinary approach to learning, meaning that students will be exposed to different fields of study and will have the freedom to choose subjects of their interest. This approach could lead to the holistic development of students and enable them to acquire multiple skills. The NEP 2020 proposes a re-evaluation of the current curriculum at all levels of education. The new curriculum aims to provide a comprehensive and well-rounded education. The proposed curriculum encourages interdisciplinary subjects and vocational courses that allow students to explore their interests and aptitudes. Under the NEP, students are expected to acquire critical thinking abilities by adopting a multidisciplinary

approach which would foster creativity, employability and flexibility (NEP 2020, p. 5).

#### 2. Technology Integration:

The NEP emphasizes the use of technology in education, which could significantly enhance the delivery of education. The promotion of online education and e-learning could create opportunities for students to access high-quality education from anywhere in India. Adoption of technology has become an essential part of all spheres of life, including education. The NEP 2020 promotes and emphasizes the use of technology in education, which is expected to revolutionize the way students learn and teachers teach. The policy framework envisions a significant increase in digital education and e-learning, which will enable students to access quality education from remote locations and also reduce the burden on educational institutions' infrastructure. Additionally, the government's focus on digital infrastructure is expected to significantly heighten digital literacy in the country (NEP 2020, p. 40).

#### 3. Multilingualism:

The NEP advocates for the promotion of multilingualism, which could lead to a deeper understanding of different languages and cultures. It could facilitate better communication between individuals from different regions of India and promote the preservation of regional languages. As per the NEP 2020, India is a country with a treasure of cultural heritage in the forms of arts, custom, literature, Tradition, artefacts, and much more. This makes India one of the most visited countries for tourists who come to the country to experience the rich culture and heritage. That is why it is important to preserve the culture and wealth of India for the nation's identity and its economy.

### Challenges:

#### 1. Implementation:

The successful implementation of the NEP relies heavily on the cooperation of different stakeholders, including policymakers,

educators, and students. The effective execution of the NEP requires significant resources, which could prove challenging in a country with limited resources. The implementation of the policy is a significant challenge that needs to be addressed to ensure its success. The NEP 2020 is an ambitious policy framework, and its implementation requires significant resources, including financial and human resources. The success of the policy framework depends heavily on the cooperation and collaboration of different stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, and students. Inadequate support from these stakeholders could lead to the failure of the policy (Pudakalkatti, K. & Kerur, M., 2020).

## 2. Teacher Training:

The NEP requires teachers to undergo training and become proficient in new teaching methodologies and technologies. However, the availability of trained teachers is scarce, and the provision of training facilities could be a challenge. The NEP 2020 aims to introduce significant changes in the teaching methodology and also encourages the adoption of technology in teaching. However, these changes require adequate training to be imparted to teachers to adapt to the new teaching methods and incorporate technology into their teaching. The current state of teacher training in the country requires an overhaul, and this could prove to be a significant challenge in implementing the policy framework (Verma, A., 2020).

## 3. Assessment Methods:

The introduction of alternative forms of assessment, such as project-based assessments, could pose challenges in terms of standardization, quality control, and evaluation of students. The NEP aims to introduce reforms in the assessment methodology with a focus on continuous assessments and the elimination of rote-learning, which is detrimental to the overall development of students. According to the proposed framework, students will be given the liberty to choose their preferred mode of assessment including, formative and subjective assessments (NEP 2020, p.27). Moreover, the policy framework aims to reduce the emphasis on board examinations and promote a variety of assessment methods, including project-based learning, open book exams, and online assessments. The proposed NEP intends to revamp the existing assessment methodology and introduce various assessment methods, including project-based assessments, open book examinations, and online tests. This approach aims to reduce the emphasis on board examinations and promote continuous assessment of students. However, the standardization of assessment methods across various educational institutions poses a challenge. The effective evaluation of subjective assessments without problem. The NEP 2020 aims to reform the existing assessment methodology and promote continuous assessments over rote memorization. The NEP proposes various forms of assessments, including project-based assessments, online tests, and open book examinations. The policy framework aims to reduce the emphasis on board examinations and introduce a variety of assessment methods, which will give students the freedom to choose their preferred mode of assessment, including formative and subjective assessments (NEP 2020, p.27). The NEP's proposed reforms regarding the assessment methodology are extensive and

introduce various forms of assessments, including subjective assessments. The standardization of assessment methods across various educational institutions and the evaluation of subjective assessments without subjectivity are significant challenges that need to be addressed (Garg & Agarwal, 2020).

## CONCLUSION

The NEP 2020 is a comprehensive framework that aims to transform the education system in India. It has the potential to enhance the quality of education and create opportunities for students to develop multiple skills. However, the successful implementation of the policy requires the collaboration of different stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, and students. The challenges of implementing the NEP, such as the availability of adequate resources, teacher training, and alternative forms of assessment, must be carefully examined and addressed to ensure the policy's success.

The New Education Policy 2020 is a significant step towards transforming the Indian education system, bringing it at par with global education standards. The policy framework promotes holistic and multidisciplinary education, technology integration, and a revamped assessment methodology. However, its successful implementation is contingent on a wide range of factors, such as adequate funding, stakeholder involvement, and teacher training. With proper implementation, India has the potential to create a skilled workforce and entrepreneurs who can tackle the challenges faced by the country. The policy framework aims to prioritize a student-centric approach with a focus on holistic and multidisciplinary education, the adoption of technology, and the reform of the assessment system. The introduction of vocational courses and skill-based education aims to develop an industry-ready workforce. Though the policy framework seems promising, its implementation requires the collaboration and cooperation of various stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, and students. Adequate resources need to be allocated for the successful implementation of the proposed reforms. With the successful implementation of the policy, India has the potential to transform its education system and create a skilled workforce that is globally competitive and also confident enough to solve the country's problems.

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